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BOOK REVIEWS.

THE LAW OF WAR BETWEEN BELLIGERENTS: A History and Commentary. By Percy Bordwell, Ph.D., LL.B., Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Missouri. Chicago, Callahan & Co., 1908. pp.xxiv, 374.

This is a useful and meritorious work. First, it traces succinctly the usages of war from the days of Greece and Rome down to the present. It sets forth the changes in those usages which important international congresses and conferences have established, and dwells at some length and with discrimination on important questions raised in the conduct of recent wars, especially the Franco-German, the South African and the Russo-Japanese wars.

The second part expounds with much fullness the most recent declarations of the principles now recognized for the conduct of war. It is enriched with copious reports of the proceedings of the Geneva and Brussels Conferences, of the action of the Hague Conferences and of the discussions in the Institute of International Law.

The work is written in a spirit of careful scholarship, and presents in a fresh and lucid manner the knowledge which every army and naval officer and every American student of international law should possess.

J. B. A.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT. By H. C. Underhill of the New York Bar. In Two Volumes. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co., Publishers, 1909, pp. ccxxxiv, 1516.

The writer of these books is not a newcomer among legal writers, being the author of a "Treatise on the Law of Evidence," a "Treatise on the Law of Criminal Evidence," a "Treatise on the Law of Wills," and of the article "Criminal Law," in the Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure.

As suggested by the author in his preface there already are in existence a great many text books which treat more or less elaborately of the subject of Landlord and Tenant. The merit and place of a text book, however, depends not upon the number of treatises on the subject which may be in the field, but upon whether the work is an improvement over or adds anything worth while to those already in existence. The merits of this work, then, are to be judged by that standard.

The books show evidences of the same careful and painstaking preparation that marks the earlier efforts of the author. They are manifestly intended for the practitioner rather than the student, for an attempt has been made to make the work an exposition of the law as it is at present, in the doing of which all that is obsolete and most that is of a historical nature has been omitted. The arrangement and manner of treatment are logical and are quite properly based upon the underlying contract principles, the relation of landlord and tenant being essentially a matter of contract. There